NOTEWORTHY COLLECTIONS

Arizona

Carex microdonta Torr. & Hook. (Cyperaceae).—Cochise Co., Peterson Ranch (site), Scotia Canyon, Huachuca Mountains, T23S, R19E, sect. 3, with *Scirpus acutus, Lythrum californicum, Sisyrinchium demissum,* ca. 1860 m, 30 Jun 1991, *McLaughlin 6404* (ARIZ).

Previous knowledge. LA, MO, MS, OK, TX.

Significance. First record for AZ. Verified by Miriam E. Fritts.

Carex planostachys Kunze (Cyperaceae).—Cochise Co., Scheelite Canyon, Huachuca Mountains, with *Acer neomexicanum, Pseudotsuga menziesii, Quercus hypoleucoides,* ca. 1770 m, 7 May 1991, *Bowers 3483* (ARIZ). Determined by Miriam E. Fritts.

Previous knowledge. TX; MEXICO, San Luis Potosi; GUATEMALA.

Significance. First record for AZ.

Cologania pallida Rose (Fabaceae).—Cochise Co., Bear Canyon, Huachuca Mountains, 28 Sep 1949, Goodding 820-49 (ARIZ); Wakefield Camp, Huachuca Mountains, T23S R20E, sect. 30, with *Arbutus arizonica, Juniperus deppeana, Quercus arizonica,* ca. 1790 m, 2 Sep 1990, *Bowers 3340* (ARIZ); Yaqui Canyon, Huachuca Mountains, T24S, R20E, sect. 14, with *Quercus arizonica, Rhus trilobata,* ca. 1735 m, 17 Sep 1991, *Bowers 3590* (ARIZ). Santa Cruz Co., Josephine Canyon, Santa Rita Mountains, 23 Aug 1977, *Kaiser 1083a* (ARIZ). Greenlee Co., 9 mi N Hannagan Meadow, White Mountains, ca. 2650 m, 12 Aug 1935, *Kearney & Peebles 12442* (ARIZ).

Previous knowledge. NM, TX; MEXICO, Coahuila.

Significance. Addition to the flora of AZ. Early collections had been erroneously identified as *Cologania pulchella (Kearney & Peebles 12442)* and *Phaseolus heterophyllus (Goodding 820-49).*

Hexalectris warnockii Ames & Correll (Orchidaceae).—Cochise Co., Oversite Canyon, Huachuca Mountains, T23S, R20E, sect. 33, with *Platanus wrightii, Amorpha fruticosa, Quercus arizonica, Q. hypoleucoides,* ca. 1890 m, 3 Sep 1990, *Bowers 3347* (ARIZ).

Previous knowledge. Cochise Co., Rhyolite Canyon, Chiricahua National Monument, Chiricahua Mountains, 1645 m, 24 Aug 1974, *Reeves R1214* (ASU); MEXICO, Baja California Sur.

Significance. Second locale for AZ and a westward range extension of 75 km.

Stylosanthes humilis H.B.K. (Fabaceae).—Cochise Co., Bear Canyon, Huachuca Mountains, T23S, R19E, sect. 36, with *Muhlenbergia arizonica, Gutierrezia wrightii,* ca. 1680 m, 4 Nov 1990, *McLaughlin 6162* (ARIZ).

Previous knowledge. MEXICO: Chiapas, Colima, Guerrero, Jalisco, México, Oaxaca, Vera Cruz; CENTRAL AMERICA; CUBA; VENEZUELA.

Significance. First record for AZ; first record for the United States.

Viguiera multiflora (Nutt.) Blake var. macrocephala (Heiser) B. Turner (Asteraceae).—Cochise Co., Bear Canyon, Huachuca Mountains, T23S, R20E, sect. 29, with *Pseudotsuga menziesii, Aralia racemosa,* ca. 2010 m, 29 Sep 1991, *Bowers 3606* (ARIZ).

Previous knowledge. MEXICO, Chihuahua.
Significance. First record of this var. for AZ; first record for the United States.

—Janice E. Bowers, U.S. Geological Survey, 1675 W. Anklam Rd., Tucson, AZ 85745; and Steven P. McLaughlin, Office of Arid Lands Studies, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

California

Baccharis vanessae Beauchamp (Asteraceae).—San Diego Co., CA, southern Santa Ana Mountains, San Mateo Canyon Wilderness Area of the Cleveland National Forest; lower end of Devil Canyon near the boundary with Camp Pendelton Marine Corps Base, T8S R6W SE corner S12, ca. 190 m. Northerly exposure, on open rocky outcrops of Santiago Peak volcanics above Devil Canyon riparian strip; associated with *Dudleya viscida, Polygala cornuta* ssp. *fishiae, Jepsonia parryi, Madia gracilis,* and *Pentagramma triangularis.* Surrounding vegetation of dense chaparral dominated by *Ceanothus spinosus, C. crassifolius,* and *Adenostoma fasciculatum.* 2 Oct 1992, *Boyd, Ross, and Mistretta 7711* (pistillate) *& 7712* (staminate) RSA.

Previous knowledge. This rare shrub has previously been considered endemic to a narrow band of central-coastal San Diego County, from Encinitas eastward to Woodson Mountain, near Poway and southward to Mira Mesa; an area of ca. 30 km E-W by 17 km N-S.

Significance. A range extension northward of ca. 54 km. Presently listed as Endangered by the State of California, and being considered for similar listing under the federal Endangered Species Act. Its rarity is due to habitat loss through urbanization. Eight to twelve individuals were observed at the site of this newly discovered population and additional populations may be present in adjacent areas of the San Mateo Canyon Wilderness Area and Camp Pendelton Marine Corps Base.

—Steve Boyd, Timothy Ross, and Orlando Mistretta, Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 1500 N. College Avenue, Claremont, CA 91711.

Calycanthus occidentalis Hook. & Arn. (Calycanthaceae).—San Diego Co., Palomar Mts., Hwy S6 across from entrance to Fry Creek Campground, near 33°20′39″N, 116°52′44″W, T9S R1E sect. 33 SE¼ SE¼, 1500 m, montane coniferous forest with *Calocedrus decurrens, Pseudotsuga macrocarpa, Quercus chrysolepis,* and *Q. kelloggii,* 28 Jun 1990, *Suzanne Bell 44* (SD); same locality, 16 Sep 1992, *Levin 2222* (SD).

Previous knowledge. Sierra Nevada from Tulare Co. to Shasta Co. and in the Coast Ranges from Napa Co. to Trinity Co.

Significance. First record for southern California, a range extension of ca. 400 km SSE from Tulare Co.

Because *C. occidentalis* is sometimes cultivated and a variety of cultivated plants are established in the Palomar Mts. along hwys S6 and S7, human introduction of *C. occidentalis* into San Diego County cannot be ruled out. When she first collected it in 1990, Bell (label data) found just two plants. An extensive search in September 1992 revealed several small plants near the plants Bell found and one large plant across the highway, suggesting that the species is spreading and possibly was only recently established at this site. No other exotic plants grow near this site, however, nor is it a likely spot for someone to plant anything. In any case, *C. occidentalis* is well established and reproducing in the Palomar Mts.

Cephalanthera austinae (A. Gray) A. A. Heller (syn. *Eburophyton austinae* (A. Gray) A. A. Heller) (Orchidaceae).—San Diego Co., Hot Springs Mountain, Los

Coyotes Indian Reservation, along main road to summit ca. 0.1 mi S of "Rough Road" (alternate summit road), near 33°18′02″N, 116°33′19″W, T10S R4E sect. 15 NW¼ SW¼, 1830 m, rare in duff under oaks (*Quercus chrysolepis, Q. kelloggii*) in montane coniferous forest, 17 Jul 1992, *Levin 2220* (SD).

Previous knowledge. Sierra Nevada from Fresno Co. and in the Coast Ranges from Monterey Co. north to WA and ID.

Significance. First record for San Diego Co. and for the Peninsular Ranges, a range extension of ca. 120 km SE from near Lake Gregory, San Bernardino Mountains, where the species may be extirpated due to development (R. A. Coleman, personal communication).

—Geoffrey A. Levin, see below.

Stipa californica Merr. & Burtt Davy in H. M. Hall (Poaceae).—San Diego Co., Cuyamaca Mts., Cuyamaca Peak, E slope, occasional along Burnt Pine Fire Rd ca. 250 m SE of jct with Conejos Trail, near 32°56′40″N, 116°35′55″W, T14S R4E unsect., 1800 m, in open areas with *Pinus coulteri, P. lambertiana, Arctostaphylos pringlei, Ceanothus palmeri, Bromus orcuttianus,* and *Elymus glaucus,* 21 Jul 1987, *Curto 409* (SD).

Previous knowledge. Previously known north from Riverside Co., CA to WA and ID.

Significance. First record for San Diego Co., a range extension of ca. 95 km south from the San Jacinto Mts., Riverside Co.

Field investigations since this first collection have found this grass to be fairly common on the east slope of Cuyamaca Peak, especially above 1800 m elevation; it has yet to be located elsewhere in San Diego County.

Stipa occidentalis Thurb. in S. Wats. (Poaceae).—San Diego Co., Laguna Mts., ca. 200 m E of Horse Heaven Group Camp, local on N-facing rock outcrop along S side of un-named, seasonal tributary to Little Laguna Lake, near 32°53′09″N, 116°26′22″W, T15S R5E sect. 11 NE¼ NW¼, 1710 m, with *Pinus coulteri, Agrostis diegoensis, A. exarata, Bromus sitchensis, Deschampsia danthonioides, Elymus elymoides, E. glaucus, Festuca microstachys, Koeleria pyramidata, Monardella nana, Muhlenbergia rigens, Poa secunda, Stipa coronata,* and *S. lemmonii,* 24 Jun 1992, *Curto 834 and Allen* (SD).

Previous knowledge. Previously known north from Riverside Co., CA to WA and ID, and east to UT.

Significance. First collection for San Diego Co., a range extension of ca. 80 km south from the Santa Rosa Mts., Riverside Co.

—Michael Curto, see below.

Helianthella californica A. Gray var. nevadensis (E. L. Greene) Jepson (Asteraceae: Heliantheae).—San Diego Co., Volcan Mts., ca. 8 km (air) NNE of Julian, head of Arkansas Canyon, near 33°08′N, 116°34′50″W, T12S R4E sect. 8 SE¼ SE¼, 1620 m, infrequent in tree-encircled clearings on E-facing slope with *Calocedrus decurrens, Pinus coulteri, Quercus chrysolepis, Q. kelloggii, Bromus sitchensis, Elymus glaucus, Koeleria pyramidata, Poa howellii, P. secunda,* and *Monardella nana,* 23 June 1992, *Michael Curto 832, with Linda Allen and Larry Hendrickson* (SD), determined by G. A. Levin, confirmed by D. J. Keil.

Previous knowledge. Previously known from the Cascade/Sierra Nevada axis north to southern OR and in the North Coast Ranges from Lake Co. to Trinity Co.

Significance. A range extension of ca. 300 km SE from Kern Co., CA. First record for any member of *Helianthella* south of the central Coast Ranges or the southern Sierra Nevada.

—Michael Curto and Linda Allen, Robert F. Hoover Herbarium, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, CA 93407; Geoffrey A. Levin,

Botany Department, San Diego Natural History Museum, P.O. Box 1390, San Diego, CA 92112; and LARRY HENDRICKSON, P.O. Box 155, Julian, CA 92036.

VIOLA LANGSDORFII (Regel) Fisch. (VIOLACEAE).—Del Norte Co., NW side of Lake Earl, W of Fort Dick, in bogs among coastal sand dunes, with *Helenium bolanderi, Gentiana sceptrum, Botrychium multifidum,* T17N, R1W, sect. 20, 12 May 1992, *Hammond s.n.* (CAS, NY, OSC, UC).

Previous knowledge. NE Asia to Alaska and W. British Columbia. It was collected once in Oregon (Curry Co., Brookings, 29 June 1938, *M. S. Baker 9060,* holotype of *V. superba* M. S. Baker, Madroño 5:220–223. 1940; UC, isotype WILLU), but has not been seen in recent years.

Significance. First record for California. Reported by Jepson (Manual of the Flowering Plants of California, 647, 1925) but withdrawn (op. cit., 1170) as being confused with *V. palustris* L. Distinguished from *V. palustris* by larger flowers (width of dorsal petals 7–11 mm vs. 4–6 mm), presence of leafy flowering stems (vs. flowers arising from rhizome), and absence of filamentous stolons (present in *V. palustris*).

—PAUL C. HAMMOND, Department of Entomology and KENTON L. CHAMBERS, Department of Botany and Plant Pathology, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331.

IDAHO

ASCLEPIAS INCARNATA L. (ASCLEPIADACEAE).—Canyon Co., Notus, 27 Aug 1986, *R. Old s.n.* (ID, WS).

Previous knowledge. Manitoba and New Mexico to Florida and Maine (Barkley, Flora of the Great Plains, 1986).

Significance. First report from the Pacific Northwest. Not included in the Flora of the Pacific Northwest (Hitchcock & Cronquist 1973) or the Flora of Idaho (Davis 1952).

—RICHARD R. OLD, P.O. Box 272, Pullman, WA 99163; JOSEPH E. LAFERRIÈRE, see below, and JOY D. MASTROGIUSEPPE, Marion Ownbey Herbarium, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-4309.

EUPHORBIA DENTATA Michx. (EUPHORBIACEAE).—Idaho Co., 10 km N of Lucille along Salmon River, just S of highway department maintenance building along roadside, 22 Sep 1986, *R. Old s.n.* (ID, WS).

Previous knowledge. NY, MN, SD, WY, UT, S to VA, LA, TX, AZ and Mexico (Fernald, Gray's manual of botany, 8th ed., 1970; Barkley, Flora of the Great Plains, 1986).

Significance. First report from Idaho. The current report probably represents a recent introduction rather than an extension of the natural range of the species. The plant is a frequent weed along roadsides and other waste areas in its previously known range.

—RICHARD R. OLD, P.O. Box 272, Pullman, WA 99163; JOY D. MASTROGIUSEPPE, Marion Ownbey Herbarium, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-4309, and JOSEPH E. LAFERRIÈRE, see below.

VERBASCUM VIRGATUM Stokes (SCROPHULARIACEAE).—Bannock Co., Milepost 61 southeast of Pocatello, 23 Aug 1986, *Old s.n.* (ID).

Previous knowledge. Native to Europe, naturalized in eastern and southern North America from Nova Scotia and Ontario south to South Carolina, Texas, and southern California (Fernald, Gray's manual of botany: eighth (centennial) edition, 1970; Munz, A California flora with supplement, 1968).

Significance. First report from the Pacific Northwest.

—Richard R. Old, P.O. Box 272, Pullman, WA 99163; Joseph E. Laferrière, see below, and Joy D. Mastrogiuseppe, Marion Ownbey Herbarium, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-4309.

Idaho, Oregon and Washington

Chaenorrhinum minus (L.) Lange in Wilk. & Lange (Scrophulariaceae).—IDAHO. Idaho Co., Cottonwood, Sep 1987, *F. E. Northam 87-7* (IDW*). Nez Perce Co., along Lapwai Creek south of Culdesac, 15 Sep 1986, *R. Old s.n.* (ID, IDW). OREGON. Union Co., Imbler, 19 Aug 1987, *Gladys Anderson s.n.* (ORE, OSU). WASHINGTON. Spokane Co., shoulder of Interstate 90 just west of Idaho/Washington state line truck scales, 14 Sep 1986, *R. Old s.n.* (ID, WS); shoulder of Highway 195 ¼ mi north of Spangle turnoff, 11 Sep 1990, *R. S. Nielsen s.n.* (WS); Spangle, along sides of Highway 395, 15 Jul 1991, *C. Roché 1492* (WS). Whitman Co., gravel parking area northeast of Pullman, 20 Dec 1991, *R. Old & J. Mastrogiuseppe 6984* (WS); Snake River downstream from Steptoe Canyon at Railroad Milepost 54, 10 Nov 1989, *R. Old s.n.* (IDW). [* IDW = Plant Materials Collection, Department of Plant, Soil, and Entomological Sciences, University of Idaho.]

Previous knowledge. A native of southern Europe, the species is naturalized in eastern North America from eastern North Dakota and Kansas to Virginia and Nova Scotia (Fernald, Gray's manual of botany, 8th edition, 1970; Barkely, Flora of the Great Plains, 1986). It has also been reported from clearings and roadsides in Douglas fir forests in British Columbia (Taylor & MacBryde, Vascular plants of British Columbia: a descriptive resource inventory, 1977).

Significance. First reports for Idaho and Washington. Not listed in the Flora of the Pacific Northwest (Hitchcock & Cronquist 1973). Recently classified as a Class A noxious weed in Washington (Roché, PNW Extension Bulletin 378, 1991).

—Richard R. Old, P.O. Box 272, Pullman, WA 99163; Cindy T. Roché, Department of Natural Resource Sciences, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-6410; Joy D. Mastrogiuseppe and Joseph E. Laferrière, see below.

New Mexico

Panicum mohavense J. Reeder (Poaceae).—Socorro Co., White Sands Missile Range, Oscura Mts., 49 air km ESE of San Antonio, extreme W edge of North Oscura Peak, T6S R5E sect. 25 (SW corner), on thin limestone soil trapped in flat pockets at extreme cliff edge, with *Juniperus monosperma, Pinus edulis, Thelesperma, Bouteloua,* elev. 2380 m, 26 Aug 1988, *Spellenberg & Brozka 9682* (ARIZ, NMC). Only three plants were found in extensive searching of cliff edge; no plants were located at the same site in September 1990. Plants did not occur in the more mesic microsites away from the cliff edge.

Previous knowledge. This recently described species (1991. Phytologia 71:300–303) was known from only the Main Street Valley area of Mohave Co., northwestern Arizona, on limestone.

Significance. First record NM, a second site for the species, representing a ca. 700 km southeastward range extension, and an upward elevational range extension of ca. 800 m (identification confirmed by J. Reeder). The species is one of several (*Salvia davidsonii* [following], *Apacheria chiricahuensis* [Madroño 38:298]) that are much more western that have the easternmost known limits in these mountains or the San Andres Mts. to the immediate south.

SALVIA DAVIDSONII Greenm. (LAMIACEAE).—Doña Ana Co., S end of San Andres Mts. in Ash Canyon, 44 air km NE of Las Cruces, T12S R4E sect. 21 (SW corner), elev. 1615 m, 21 Jul 1988, *P. Hoban 152* (NMC); Sierra Co., White Sands Missile Range, San Andres Mts., Bear Den Canyon, 4 km from Rhodes Canyon, elev. 1810–2010 m, 28 Aug 1991, *Anderson & Morrow 5085* (NMC); Socorro Co., W base of Oscura Mts., 53 air km SE of San Antonio, 5 km E of Miller's watch, elev. 2035 m, 3 Sep 1990, *Spellenberg, Brozka, & Hoban 10603* (MO, NMC, NY, UC, UNM), 2070 m, 19 Aug 1991, *Spellenberg & Anderson 10865* (ID, MO, NMC, NY, RSA, TEX, UC, UNM); N end of Oscura Mts., in North Canyon, elev. 1845 m (several collections in this canyon, which is about 3 km long), 7 Aug 1991, *Anderson 4946* (NMC), 14 Aug 1991, *Anderson 4979,* 19 Aug 1991, *Spellenberg & Anderson 10866* (ARIZ, NMC, NY), *Spellenberg & Anderson 10867* (NMC), 24 Apr 1992, *Spellenberg & Zucker 10991* (NMC; an April 1992 garden collection from Las Cruces from plants collected at the #10865 site 31 Aug 1991).

Previous knowledge. Known only from north-central to southeastern Arizona according to search of specimens by R. Van Devender (ARIZ) and L. Landrum (ASU).

Significance. The exact nature of *S. davidsonii* is not clear, as discussed below, and identification of these collections must remain tentative, the problem as to why explained here. As identified, this is the first report for this species for NM, a range extension eastward of at least 290 km. Our specimens match well specimens from Arizona seen by Greenman at MO, and key readily to the species in the Arizona Flora (Kearney and Peebles 1960) by corolla length and by leaf characteristics. Specimens identified as *S. davidsonii* filed in Arizona herbaria were reported by curators to have corolla lengths of 1.7–4 cm, the color described on specimen labels as pinkish-lavender to red. In the original description (1905, Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts and Sci. 41:246) Greenman described the corolla as about 1 cm long, red. All the field-collected material from New Mexico has corollas much shorter than the calyx, the longest at 13 mm and barely protruding from the tube, others barely or not protruding from the tube and about 5–8 mm long and bright, deep pink. The limb of most of these did not open; a few opened very slightly, but it is doubtful that pollen transfer between such flowers would be common. Dissection of these corollas indicated that anthers had burst, and fruit set was good on older flowers. These plants approach or achieve cleistogamy, a condition apparently not reported for Southwestern species (nor have we seen references to this condition in the genus). Early in the season, however, plants may be widely chasmogamous in the field (we could not revisit these remote sites). Collection *10911,* cited above, comes from plants from population *10865.* These were cleistogamous in August of the previous year in the field, but in the garden in Las Cruces, in April 1992 they had brilliant deep pink chasmogamous corollas 22–28 mm long. Unfortunately, plants did not survive the spring burst of growth and it is unknown if a late season change to cleistogamy would occur in the garden situation.

A review of specimens at TEX indicate that our plants could as easily be a form of *S. roemeriana* Scheele, a species with corollas 25–35 mm long and which like *S. davidsonii* often has leaves simple by reduction but that are wider. *Salvia roemeriana* is also unknown in New Mexico. It is very closely related to *S. henryi,* a species that more consistently has divided leaves and reputedly differs in the quality of corolla corolla (deep scarlet in *S. roemeriana* vs. red). If leaves are simple by reduction in *S. henryi,* the remaining lobe is said to be deeply cleft or angulately lobed (corolla color and leaf characteristics from D. S. Correll and M. C. Johnston, 1970, Manual of the Vascular Plants of Texas). One such collection identified as *S. henryi* is that

of *Worthington, s.n.,* 6 Dec 1977, Texas, El Paso Co., Tom Mays Park (TEX), where the collector notes flowers apparently were pink when fresh. This specimen has shallowly lobed, simple leaves and is indistinguishable from our collections identified as *S. davidsonii* above. A collection seen at MO (*U. T. Waterfall 5375,* Texas, Hudspeth Co., Sierra Diablo, about 20 miles north of Allamore, limestone cliffs and ledges along bottom of Victoria Canyon near its upper end; with *Juniperus, Pinus* and *Fraxinus cuspidata,* 28 July 1943) was identified as *S. davidsonii* by the collector. It is very similar in form to our plants, and its habitat is very similar to that from which our collections originate. Apparently this collection was not seen in the preparation of *Salvia* for the Manual of Vascular Plants of Texas. This trio of named entities is in need of careful field and garden study.

—Richard Spellenberg, Biology Department, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 88003-0001; David Anderson, Environmental Services Division, STEWS-ES-E, White Sands Missile Range, NM 88002-5076; and Robert Brozka, Const. Eng. Lab., US Army Corp Engineers, P.O. Box 9005, Champaign, IL 61826-9005.

Washington

Platanthera orbiculata (Pursh) Lindley var. *orbiculata* (Orchidaceae).—Stevens Co. 3 km SW of Spirit, T38N, R41E, sect. 7 NE¼ of NE¼, on NW-sloping ridge in a nearly pure stand of *Larix occidentalis* Nutt., elev. approx. 2800 feet (840 m), 9 Jun 1992, *J. E. Laferrière & P. S. Gallo 2610* (WS). This is a photospecimen because of the extremely small population size (only two individuals were observed).

Previous knowledge. Southeastern tip of AK to Newfoundland, along the mountains S to northern OR in the W and NC in the E (C. A. Luer, The native orchids of the United States and Canada excluding Florida, New York Botanical Garden, New York, 1975); Pend'Oreille, San Juan, Snohomish, Spokane, and Whatcom counties, Washington (Washington State Natural Heritage Program, An illustrated guide to the endangered, threatened and sensitive vascular plants of Washington, Department of Natural Resources, Olympia, 1981).

Significance. First report from Stevens Co. The species is listed as monitored (Washington State Natural Heritage Program, Endangered threatened & sensitive vascular plants of Washington, Department of Natural Resources, Olympia, 1990).

—Patti S. Gallo, P.O. Box 669, Troy, ID 83871-0669; and Joseph E. Laferrière, Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138.

ERRATUM

In "New chromosome counts in Madiinae (Asteraceae) and their systematic significance" by Bruce G. Baldwin (Madroño 39(4):308, 1992), the last sentence of the next to last paragraph should read: "Morphologically, they are distinguished from other annual *Madia* species by their *combination of* yellow anthers and pappose disk flowers."